

I. Listing of the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

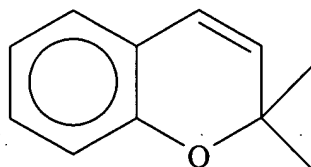
Claims 1-23 (canceled).

24. (previously presented): A method for preparing a latex with photochromic properties comprising:

preparing an aqueous emulsion (I) of a composition A comprising:

at least one organic monomer Z, wherein said at least one monomer is further defined as comprising a C=C group and being capable of free-radical polymerization, and

one or more organic photochromic compounds containing a nucleus of formula:



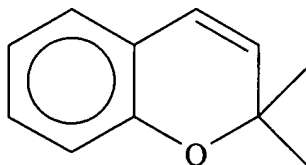
; and

polymerizing composition A in the presence of a water-soluble initiator to obtain particles of an at least partially polymerized latex with photochromic properties.

25. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein composition A comprises only one type of organic monomer Z.
26. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein composition a comprises more than one type of organic polymer Z.
27. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the latex is a fully polymerized latex.

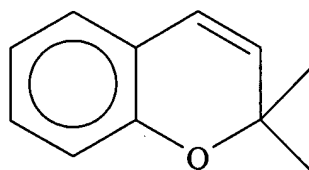
28. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the latex is a partially polymerized latex.
29. (previously presented): The method of claim 28, further defined as comprising:
adding to the at least partially polymerized latex a second aqueous emulsion (II)
containing a composition B comprising at least one organic monomer capable of
free-radical polymerization; and
polymerizing composition to obtain a latex comprising at least biphasic photochromic
particles.
30. (previously presented): The method of claim 29, wherein the biphasic latex is further
defined as comprising a core/skin structure.
31. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the water-soluble initiator is
introduced progressively to the aqueous emulsion I, during the polymerization.
32. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the water-soluble initiator and
the aqueous emulsion (I) are each introduced progressively into a reaction medium
throughout polymerization.
33. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the water-soluble initiator is an
alkali or ammonium persulfate.
34. (previously presented): The method of claim 33, wherein the water-soluble initiator is
potassium or sodium persulfate.
35. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the percentage by weight of the
initiator with respect to total organic weight of monomer or monomers capable of free-
radical polymerization used for the preparation of the latex is between 0.1 and 1%.

36. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the organic monomer Z is an alkyl (meth)acrylate monomer.
37. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein composition A is further defined as comprising at least one monomer Z which is further defined as a low T_g monomer which leads to a homopolymer whose glass transition temperature is less than or equal to 0°C.
38. (previously presented): The method of claim 37, wherein the low T_g monomer represents at least 40% by weight of the monomers capable of free-radical polymerization.
39. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the particles of the latex are further defined as having a diameter of 50 to 400 nm.
40. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein a dry extract of the latex represents from 30 to 50% of the total weight of the latex.
41. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the pH of the latex is between 5 and 7.
42. (previously presented): A latex with photochromic properties, further defined as comprising particles of a polymer material resulting from the free-radical polymerization of at least one monomer Z with a C=C group comprising one or more organic photochromic compound comprising a nucleus of formula:



the particles of said polymer material having an average size of between 50 and 400 nm.

43. (previously presented): The latex of claim 42, wherein the particles are further defined as having an average size of between 80 and 300 nm.
44. (previously presented): The latex of claim 43, wherein the particles are further defined as having an average size between 150 and 250 nm.
45. (previously presented): The latex of claim 42, wherein the organic photochromic compound is further defined as not containing an indoline ring.
46. (previously presented): The latex of claim 45, wherein the particles of polymer material have a biphasic structure of the core/skin type.
47. (previously presented): The latex of claim 46, wherein the organic photochromic compound is contained in the core of the particles.
48. (previously presented): The latex of claim 42, wherein a dry extract of the latex represents from 30 to 50% of the total weight of the latex.
49. (previously presented): A substrate comprising a dry latex film with photochromic properties, the latex further defined as comprising particles of a polymer material resulting from the free-radical polymerization of at least one monomer Z with a C=C group comprising one or more organic photochromic compound comprising a nucleus of



formula:

the particles of said polymer material having an average size of between 50 and 400 nm.

50. (previously presented): The substrate of claim 49, wherein the film has a thickness of between 3 and 20 μm .
51. (previously presented): The substrate of claim 49, further defined as comprising an anti-abrasion coating.
52. (previously presented): The substrate of claim 49, further defined as comprising an anti-reflection coating.
53. (previously presented): The substrate of claim 49, further defined as comprising an anti-abrasion coating on the latex film and an anti-reflection coating on the anti-abrasion coating.
54. (previously presented): The substrate of claim 49, further defined as an ophthalmic lens.
55. (previously presented): The method of claim 39, wherein the particles of the latex are further defined as having an average size of between 80 and 300 nm.
56. (previously presented): The method of claim 55, wherein the particles are further defined as having an average size between 150 and 250 nm.
57. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the organic photochromic compound is further defined as not containing an indoline ring.
58. (previously presented): The method of claim 57, wherein the particles of polymer material have a biphasic structure of the core/skin type.
59. (previously presented): The method of claim 58, wherein the organic photochromic compound is contained in the core of the particles.

60. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein the latex is further defined as a dry latex film.
61. (previously presented): The method of claim 60, wherein the dry latex film has a thickness of between 3 and 20 μm .
62. (previously presented): The method of claim 24, wherein a substrate comprises the latex.
63. (previously presented): The method of claim 62, wherein the substrate further comprises an anti-abrasion coating.
64. (previously presented): The method of claim 62, wherein the substrate further comprises an anti-reflection coating.
65. (previously presented): The method of claim 62, wherein the substrate comprises an anti-abrasion coating on the latex film and an anti-reflection coating on the anti-abrasion coating.
66. (previously presented): The method of claim 62, wherein the substrate is further defined as an ophthalmic lens.